

Joint IEA UNEP UNFCCC workshop on energy data for climate policy: Strengthening energy data for an effective Enhanced Transparency Framework.

A CASE STUDY OF MALAWI'S GHG EMISSION INVENTORY PROCESS

Presented by

Kenneth J Gondwe

Senior Lecturer

Mechanical Engineering Department

University of Malawi-The Polytechnic.

[kgondwe@poly.ac.mw/](mailto:kgondwe@poly.ac.mw)
gondwekj@gmail.com

OUTLINE

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1. Malawi: In brief
2. National data collection methodologies
3. Institutional arrangements and energy data for CC reporting
4. Energy data: scope and institutions
5. Conclusions and way forward

1. Malawi: in brief

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- Malawi is a landlocked country in the southern end of the great East African Rift Valley, surrounded by Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique;
- Population is about 18.5 million; 85% live in the rural area
- Has an agro-based economy;



1. Malawi: in brief ...cont'd

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- Malawi developed its 1st National Energy Policy (NEP) in 2003;
- The NEP was revised in 2018;
- Low carbon supported by renewable energy sources and energy efficiency
- Biomass accounts for about 89% of the national energy mix.

1. Malawi: in brief ...cont'd

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- Malawi has done a total of four GHG emission inventories as part of:
 - ▣ US Country Studies;
 - ▣ Initial National Communication;
 - ▣ Second National Communication;
 - ▣ Third National Communication
- GHG inventories were also done as part of INDC and NAMAs

2. National data collection methodologies

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- Energy data is regularly collected and maintained by Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority (MERA);
- Some energy use data by the population is collected and maintained by National Statistical Office (NSO);
- There are no deliberate data collection activities to collect and maintain databases for GHG inventory purposes;
- Each time there is GHG inventory preparation, Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) writes a reference letter requesting institution to provide data to GHG inventory team;
- Data is complemented by some surveys.

2.National data collection methodologies

...cont'd

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- EAD made effort to encourage government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) to have climate change desk officers as contact persons;
- EAD developed GHG Information System but not been able to operationalise it- issues of MOUs etc;
- Data gaps/challenges- availability, access, format, completeness, consistency, traceability, accuracy? Note: Bigger challenge is on local emission factors (EFs).
- There is need to raise awareness and build capacity at various levels on the need to collect accurate and reliable data for GHG inventory compilation.

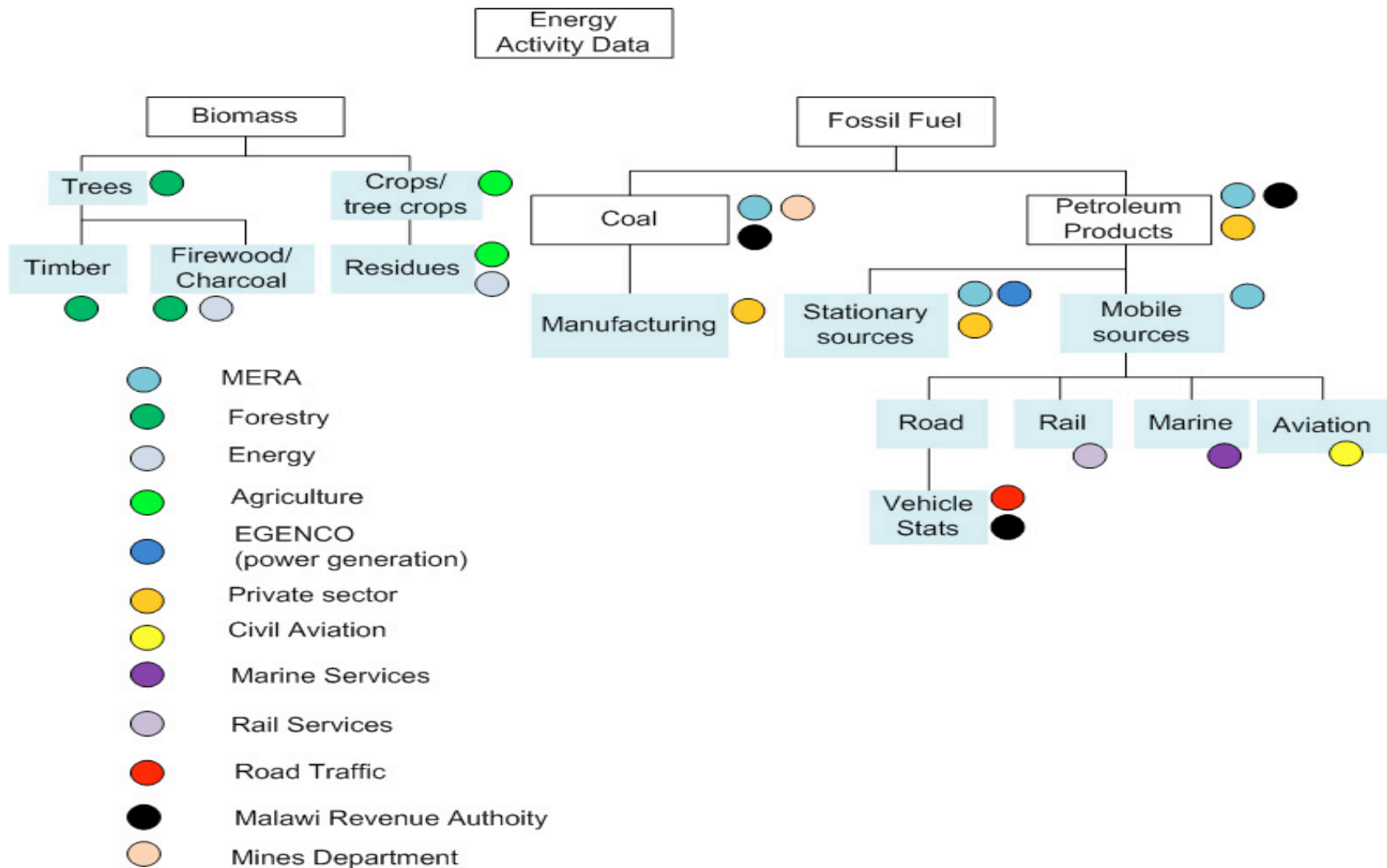
3. Institutional arrangements around energy data for CC reporting

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- Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) is the country's CC focal point.
- EAD has mandate to prepare national GHG emissions' reports;
- Data sources are scattered- private sector, quasi-govt and government department/ministries- Department of Energy Affairs, MERA, Energy Generation Company (EGENCO), private companies etc;
- Currently, data generating institutions are not well coordinated- silo approach;
- Gaps: Regulations, capacity constraints (human, institutional, financial), unclear boundary responsibilities (see Figure 1)
- Private sector unwilling/fearful to release data

4. Energy data: scope and institutions

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5. Conclusions and Way Forward

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- Policy and regulations: There is need for specific policy and regulations for GHG related data
 - ▣ to support Malawi's CC reporting obligations and research;
 - ▣ to enforce/solicit cooperation for data collection;
 - ▣ to ensure responsible data use, confidentiality and security of proprietary data .

N.B.: This has come at an opportune when the government is in the process of operationalisation of Access to Information Act.

5. Conclusions and Way Forward...cont'd

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- Data management systems
 - ▣ Data requirement/ formats not clearly defined
 - ▣ Data is collected in parallel by several government institutions
 - ▣ CC data collection and storage not in place
 - ▣ Malawi has other MIS systems which seem to be functional- health, agriculture, DCCMS, MADESA etc

5. Conclusions and Way Forward...cont'd

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- Capacity building
 - Strengthen data generating and data management institutions;
 - Build individual capacities on climate change and GHG inventory reporting requirements;
 - Raise awareness on the need to collect, maintain and avail quality energy data.

THANK YOU